

GRESHAM OUTLOOK TWICE A WEEK

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Phone 701 "The Linotype Way is the Way that Wins."

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SPREAD OF PROHIBITION.

Prohibition has been gaining ground rapidly, especially in the west. Twenty-three of the states have voted themselves dry, and most of them have done so in recent years in connection with what may be called the new movement in this direction, in which the appeal is chiefly economic in character.

Unfettered by traditions, and not influenced by memories of failure to make prohibitory statutes effective, the progressive population of these states in which campaigns of agitation and education have been carried on vigorously have approached the subject from the economic point of view, have apparently reached the conclusion that sobriety makes for individual efficiency and collective prosperity, and have decided to try for the measure of efficiency and prosperity to be obtained thereby.

Moreover, if the people of these states have become satisfied by observation and argument that their interests are to be better served by statewide prohibition than by other restrictive methods for handling the liquor problem; that is, if a public sentiment has been built up from underneath upon a foundation of enlightened understanding, there is some ground for expecting enforcement of prohibitory laws. The sentiment that has carried a state into the dry column will demand something in the way of observance.

That is quite another thing from having prohibition or anything else fastened upon a state by national or state legislation, which does not want it enough to vote for it in a general test of sentiment at the polls.

National prohibition is a dream of many good people, and the sweeping victories for their cause in recent years in the states of the south and west are greatly encouraging to them, however, to remember that these victories have been won from working within and not from without—by education, not by legislation—by the creation of public sentiment favorable to prohibition, not by urging or forcing unpopular laws upon unwilling states.

The educational method is being strikingly vindicated. State after state has fallen into line as against the legal sale of liquor within its boundaries. In the dry column are now twenty-three states. The list is impressive. From the point of view of the prohibitionists it is encouraging. It ought to convince them of the soundness of the method which proceeds on the theory that when a state population has been shown the desirability of a law it can be trusted to write that law upon its statute books.

FORTY CENTS A DAY.

Forty cents a day for food looks small to a man with a pocket full of money. The Chicago experiment, in which twelve men and women hope to demonstrate that this is enough money for a food supply, is interesting, but it will be by no means novel to thousands of families right here at home or elsewhere.

A family of four, at 40 cents a day each, would spend \$11.20 a week for food only. This for a year would mean \$582.40, which is about the average income for a family in which there is one wage earner of the common laborer class. Families of five have been known, without any effort or any purpose to make a record, to live for 25 cents a day, each. And there are probably thousands of such families who are living on less.

However, the discussion of the subject ought to be beneficial. Americans are good livers, and the most of them do not wish to live on carrots or parsnips. But too much money is spent for food. The United States army is fed on 29 cents a day per soldier. And the rations are ordinarily good and wholesome. Of course in this instance there is large collective purchasing. Probably there is more waste than in a family whose domestic affairs are overseen by a thrifty housewife. Twenty-nine cents, or even forty cents, would, of course, not permit the indiscriminate buying of high-priced meats and foods that most people should do without

anyhow. A turkey at 35 cents a pound—a price that nobody ought to pay—and beefsteak at 25 cents or upward, is not a reasonable ration. A man had better buy an automobile or patronize high-priced theaters than spend his money for meats at such prices. It will be better for his pocketbook and health.

What we need is not a demonstration as to how little money for food one can get along with; but a state of mind which will lead to a stomach satisfied with simple, nourishing foods that ought not to be boosted in price by combination and speculators. To one who has been gorging himself with the richest articles that the market affords, talk of the simple life and a low-priced diet will be piffle. But if one wishes to find out whether he can really live on plain fare one only needs to make inquiry among some of his neighbors.

PRESIDENT'S OPPORTUNITY.

President Wilson, since the election, affirms that the policy of his coming administration toward submarine warfare, as laid down in his notes to Germany, will be strictly followed out. He feels, naturally enough, that his course in general has been approved by a majority of the electorate, and that he "can proceed with a free mind."

It is difficult to see how he or anybody else could draw any other conclusion from the result of the election. It is said on authority close to the president that he will also take up the Mexican situation promptly, and will give it "detailed study." Simultaneously with this report came the news of an indiscriminate massacre of nearly 100 women, children and Cafranza soldiers, by Zapata followers—and this is reported to have occurred on the very day of our national election, November 7.

It is entirely true that the result of the election puts President Wilson in a position to "proceed with a free hand." Let us hope that he recognizes the true and inner significance of the fact. He can scarcely hope for a third term as President; hence the futility of conducting his course on a basis of personal, political expediency. There is no longer any excuse—there never was any defense—for his catering to this, that or the other group of Americans for the purpose of winning his vote. He has now everything to lose and nothing to gain by such a policy. He is, in brief, in a far more important sense than he himself may realize at the moment, at liberty to "proceed with a free hand."

This means that he is free to enforce his demand and make good his threats, if occasion arises on any nation under the sun. When he tells Germany she will be "held to strict accountability," he can neither win nor lose votes by backing up that assurance to the letter. When he warns the warring factions that, unless they compose their differences within a specified time, the United States will do the job for them, he need not worry about the political consequences to himself if he demonstrates to the Mexicans and to the rest of the world the validity of an American president's word.

On the contrary, he is in a position to win for himself in the next four years lasting praise by restoring American prestige abroad and American self-respect at home, even as he has earned bitter criticism in the last four years by sacrificing both.

A college professor is telling us that prosperity is dangerous, but a peril like that is not darkening the bright skies above us. Besides, being of a slightly adventurous temperament we wouldn't mind engaging with such a menace a few hours occasionally when news items are scarce.

Of course, the people of the belligerent countries of Europe have their troubles, but they didn't have to pay for a Thanksgiving dinner and invite all their relatives to the feast like the people of the United States did.

A man named Von Claffenbeck of Montana has surrendered his citizenship because of the result of the election. There are steamers sailing frequently to Rotterdam, Von Good-by and good luck go with you.

It is said that five members of the cabinet are considering resigning at the end of the president's first term. That will give Mr. Wilson an opportunity to further recognize the west—all except Oregon.

An advertisement announces that "children hate pills, calomel and castor oil." Even the grown folks are inclined to prefer hot chocolate, elder and loju to those tummy-wreckers.

We must inform the inquisitive subscriber at Rockwood that the complexion of the next house of representatives will be black by one majority—black republican.

Congress will be in session pretty soon and before Christmas there is likely to be a probe into the cold storage plants that will make the eggs rattle in their cases.

WHAT CONSTITUTES SUCCESS.

He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration; whose memory is a benediction. MRS. A. J. STANLEY.

1920.

The prohibition question should not be an issue between dominant political parties in 1920. It should be an issue between every political party and organized corruption.

The liquor interests have no right to expect anything from the republican, democratic, progressive, socialist or prohibition parties.

True, when Frances Willard went to the convention of one of the great parties in 1884 they covered her temperance petition with tobacco-spit. This great party also bears upon its record the blot of the "Raster" resolution.

True, another great party has been responsible for sundry wicked and foolish statements about "sumptuary laws."

But prohibitionists do not believe that the demand of millions of republicans for recognition of the prohibition issue will again be met with contempt. It must not be.

Millions of democrats will meet any false cry of "States Rights" in 1920 with bitter indignation. If the democratic party of 1920 wishes to proclaim "states rights" as a remedy for the liquor traffic they must favor the empowering of the states to deal with it.

Prohibitionists do not want one of the dominant parties to oppose the liquor traffic. They want all parties and the day is probably coming when any party which puts forward a quibble or an evasion, will step out of the path into the wilderness.

DOING OUR BEST.

Doing our best. What does it mean When clouds hang dark above us, Saying that troubles ain't what they seem

To friends or those who love us, Or helping some soul with grievous load

By sharing or trying to cheer them, Truly and fairly pointing the road 'Tho' darkness or dangers be near them.

Is doing our best pretending a fuss; A goody, good kind of a creature, To win people's fancy looking at us, To take us for saints, priests or preacher?

Not show or pretense, a low tinsel rot Covered o'er with a rag of protection;

But truth, tho' crowned with beauty or not, Does not have any fears of detection.

That one who is loyal and true in the soul, Does his best through toil, tears or trouble;

No fears, frowns or favors their passions control, For their souls are not frightened at bubbles.

Do you remember the woman who stood And wept at the feet of our Lord? Tho' Pharisees sneered, "she hath done what she could," Was the tribute of Jesus' loved word.

J. L. JOHNSON.

General Sir Sam Hughes of Canada retires as head of militia and defense. The Hugheses seem to be a retiring sort of family, don't they?

According to the manufacturing plans of the thirty large rubber tire companies in the United States, their output during the present calendar year will exceed 11,000,000 tires, of an average value of \$20 at retail.

Cough Medicine for Children. Mrs. Hugh Cook, Scottsville, N. Y., says: "About five years ago when we were living in Garbutt, N. Y., I doctored two of my children suffering from colds with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and found it just as represented in every way. It promptly checked their coughing and cured their colds quicker than anything I ever used." Obtainable everywhere.

Artesia.

Artesia is like a hundred other little towns that tify the far west today, but you may search in vain through the libraries of western fiction for their description. Writers still deal with cowboys who ride into saloons and shoot out the lights. The most reckless cowpuncher can't ride into a saloon in Artesia, because Artesia is dry. The lamps are safe since guns must be unloaded outside the city limits.

Yet the little city lies in the heart of a big cattle country, and her prosperity goes up and down with the price of steers. She is the cowtown of today, the cow-town that has left wild youth behind and settled down into a sober middle age. Here live the erstwhile cowpunchers who have made their stake, as the saying goes, married and laid out front gardens. They promise to raise their families in peace and order, and it is not advisable to disturb the prevailing serenity. There is no telling how far the citizens will go to maintain it.

A drowsy quiet hangs over everything. The streets run straight and dusty from the plain on one side of town to the plain on the other. As they pass between the rows of wooden houses, they are shaded for the moment by long aisles of cottonwood trees, with rough gray trunks and polished-green leathery leaves. Now and again a great sandstorm rises 40 miles away and comes whooping over the level Panhandle, the "staked plain" of the Mexicans, and here Artesia disappears from view in a cloud of gritty dust. Ten minutes later the storm is only a distant grayness on the western horizon, and the town drowns again. She is used to it.

There is a newness about the place that instantly strikes a visitor from some long-settled section. Fifteen years ago this was open mesa, and here and there the mesa still shows through, in some vacant lot next to courthouse or high school. The raw plain still stretches unconquered almost from the thresholds of the houses. There is a suggestion of hostility in the bright sunlight, the unbroken sweep of distance. The alien land seems to bristle in resentment at the coming of man's dominion.

J. H. Dyer, assistant general manager of the Southern Pacific returning from a month's absence brings cheering reports of the car shortage situation and says that the first lot of new cars recently ordered by the S. P. company now is beginning to arrive. The cars will be distributed among shippers throughout the Southern Pacific territory, and Oregon will get its share. Business throughout the Pacific Coast is improving, says Mr. Dyer.

A committee of citizens is making a survey to report on reforms needed at the state prison. About all they find really wrong is that the men are kept in idleness and need employment.

An English scientist who has raised wheat in record-breaking time explains that he so treats the seeds with electricity that he trebles the life force within it.

What is said to be the largest windmill in the world, a steel one fifty feet in diameter, has been erected in Holland for draining a tract of land.

Recent official statistics place the available water power of Spain at about 5,000,000 horsepower, of which only about 200,000 is being utilized.

Generally regarded as a modern disease, appendicitis was known in Egypt 5,000 years ago, and accurately described in still existing records.

John Walker dug out of a potato hill in Chittenden, Vt., a United States silver coin dated 1803.

It has been shown that the water of the Antarctic ocean is colder than that of the Arctic.

Wireless waves have been utilized to light and extinguish gas lamps in Germany.

WANTS

One word for first insertion; one-half cent a word each subsequent insertion. Minimum, any insertion, 10c.

LIVESTOCK

EXTRA FINE THOROUGHbred Jersey bull, 2 1/2 years old for sale or trade, cheap. Sorensen Bros., Route 1, Box 112, Gresham, Oregon. \*81

FOR SALE—Five 2-year-old heifers all milking; all bred, consisting as follows: 3 Jerseys, 2 Holsteins, choice grades. C. M. Davis, Estacada, R. 2.

For Sale. Registered Holstein Friesian bull calf, 4 months old. Will sell cheap, if taken soon. H. G. Mullenhoff, Phone 714.

FOR SALE—One Jersey bull, three years old; 3 17-month-old heifers; 1 U. S. cream separator, 600 caps; 1 John Deere manure spreader, 50 bushels. E. H. Stanson, 1 mile southeast of Orford store. \*83

FOR SALE—Bay mare, good worker and safe driver, nearly new top buggy, harness, robe, blanket, etc. Entire outfit and quantity of oat hay at a very low price. H. W. Russell, R. 4, Gresham. \*79

FOR SALE—A few high grade Barred Rock pullets, hens and cockerels. Phone 31.

We will take orders for our high-grade baby chicks until January 1, at \$12 per 100. Order early, save \$3.00 per hundred and set your date for hatching. We start our incubators in January. 25 per cent deposit with all orders. H. W. Cooley & Son, Troutdale, Ore. Phone 434.

FOR SALE—Three month's old Poland China pigs, 1 registered O. A. C. Poland China boar. G. N. Sager, Gresham, Oregon. Phone 85.

REGISTERED O. I. C. PIGS for sale. Three months old. Of both sexes. Theo. Brugger, phone 65.

REAL ESTATE, RENTALS

WANTED—\$600.00 on nice home in Fairview for term of years worth \$1200.00. First mortgage. Inquire at Outlook office. \*80

FIVE-ROOM FURNISHED house for rent. W. E. Wood, Gresham.

MISCELLANEOUS

BALED OAT STRAW for sale. S. A. Arata, Troutdale. Phone 483.

LOST—Child's tan oil skin rain coat. Finder call Mrs. M. Davies. Phone 291. \*80

CEDAR FENCE POSTS for sale or will trade for hay. Near Heiney's mill. Will deliver or sell in woods. T. A. Almquist, Route 4, Gresham. \*81

FOR SALE—3000 gallon red wood storage tank for sale at a bargain. Good condition. A. W. Metzger. Phone 661. \*81

Gresham Time Table

Trains for Estacada or Bull Run (Bull Run Trains leave Mt. Hood Depot) 12:25 AM Sunday Only. 5:25 AM Dly. Mail and Express. 5:43 AM Dly Ex. Sun. to Pleas. Home 8:43 AM Sun. to Bull Run. 7:45 AM Dly. to Estacada. 8:45 AM Gresham, Sun. to Est'da 9:50 AM Dly. to Bull Run. 10:40 AM Dly. to Gresham only. 11:45 AM Dly. 1:50 PM Dly. to Bull Run. 2:00 PM Sun. Only. 2:40 PM Dly. Gresham Only. 3:45 PM Dly. 4:50 PM Dly. to Bull Run. 5:45 PM Dly. 6:45 PM Dly. Ex. Sun. Gresham Only 7:00 PM Dly. to Bull Run. 7:45 PM Dly. 8:45 PM Dly. Gresham Only. 11:30 PM Dly. Gresham Only. 12:25 PM Dly. Gresham Only.

Trains for Portland 12:30 AM Dly. Ex. Sun. 2:04 AM Sun. Only. 5:40 AM Dly Ex. Sun. 6:25 AM Dly from Mt.Hood Depot. 8:15 AM Dly. from Mt.Hood Depot. 9:34 AM Dly. 10:40 AM Dly. 11:30 AM Dly from Mt.Hood Depot. 11:45 AM Sun. Only. 12:40 PM Dly. to Gresham only. 1:34 PM Dly. 2:40 PM Dly. 3:30 PM Dly from Mt. Hood Depot. 4:40 PM Dly. 5:34 PM Dly. 6:40 PM Dly Ex. Sun. 6:40 PM Dly from Mt. Hood Depot 7:15 PM Dly. 9:15 PM Dly. 9:45 PM Dly. 11:15 PM Dly.

MONTAVILLA-TROUTDALE LINE Lv. Montavilla 6:15 a. m. 7:15 a. m. 8:45 a. m. 10:30 a. m. 12:35 p. m. 2:35 p. m. 4:30 p. m. 5:50 p. m. 6:55 p. m. Lv. Troutdale 6:45 a. m. 7:40 a. m. 9:05 a. m. 10:55 a. m. 12:15 p. m. 2:05 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 6:10 p. m. 6:15 p. m. 7:20 p. m.

To Linnemann, connect with O. W. P. trains for Portland. \*Daily except Sunday. \$8.00 p. m.

Good for Constipation. Chamberlain's Tablets are excellent for constipation. They are pleasant to take and mild and gentle in effect. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv. Nicholas, the Christian name of the czar, means victorious. George means farmer; Albert, illustrious; Peter, a rock; William, a defender, and Francis, free.

The trees and shrubs which produce some sort of rubber are said to grow in a narrow belt around the world, within five degrees north and south of the equator.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

DENTISTS PHONES: Office 114 Res. 115 W. J. OTT DENTIST Gresham office over Anchor store, entrance next door to Hardware store. In Sandy every Tuesday and Wednesday.

PHONES—Office 517 Residence 51x J. E. CLANAHAN DENTIST Office: First State Bank Building GRESHAM, OREGON

DR. H. H. OTT DENTIST Howitt Building Gresham, Oregon PHONE 113

PHYSICIANS S. P. BITTNER, M. D. Physician and Surgeon OFFICE HOURS 10 a. m. to 12 m., 1 p. m. to 3 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. at office Phone 681 Entrance on Main St., next door to Sterling & Kidder's. Office over Bank of Gresham

PHONES: Residence 111, Office 11x H. H. HUGHES, M. D. Hours—10-12 a. m., 2-4 and 7-8 p. m. Office, Howitt Building GRESHAM, OREGON

PHONES: Office 46, Res. 61 GEO. INGLIS, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON All professional calls promptly attended. Special attention to diseases of the Eyes and fitting of Glasses. Hours, 10-12 a. m.; 1-4, 7-8 p. m. Over First State Bank, Gresham

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PHONES—Residence, Tabor 120 Office Main 4812, Home A-5152 J. M. SHORT, M. D. Physician and Surgeon Res. 33 East 60th St. Office, 111-12 Selling Building PORTLAND, OREGON

DR. MABEL JANE DORING ONTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 5 p. m. 532 Morgan Bldg., Portland, Ore. Phone Marshall 1809

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If You Want First Class Work See E. T. JONES & CO CONTRACTORS WE DESIGN-BUILDINGS Etsel T. Jones Frank C. Jones Gresham, Ore., Phone 351 To aid in teaching penmanship a penholder has been invented on one side of which is a protection to enable it to be grasped properly.

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